THE

# NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

VOL. I. No. 5. SHANGHAE, SATURDAY, 31ST AUGUST, 1850. PRICE, 15 Dollars PER ANNUM.

## SHIPPING.

FOR AMOY AND SINGAPORE.

THE Swedish Ship *GERDA*, Captain OHLSON, will be despatched for the above Ports about the 4th September. Freight or passage may be obtained on application to

WOLCOTT, BATES & Co.

Shanghae, 24th August, 1850.

FOR AMOY AND SINGAPORE.

THE Barque *GANGES*, Captain SMITH, will sail for the above Ports about the 1st September. For freight or passage apply to

J. M. SMITH & Co.

Shanghae, 9th August, 1850.

FOR LONDON.

THE A. 1. Ship *ARGYLE*, 396 Tons, Captain STAFFORD, will have quick dispatch. For freight apply to

TURNER & Co.

Shanghae, 8th August, 1850.

FOR LONDON.

THE Dutch Ship *PALEMBANG*, Captain HOCKSTRA. For freight apply to

MACKENZIE, BROTHERS & Co.

Shanghae, 30th July, 1850.

## INSURANCES.

EQUITABLE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in the above Office payable in CANTON, LONDON, BOMBAY, and CALCUTTA.

LINDSAY & Co.
*Agents in China.*

Shanghae, 20th August, 1850.

AMICABLE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in the above Office payable in CANTON, LONDON, BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, and SINGAPORE.

*Agents in London* Messrs. M[illegible]heson & Co.
*Bombay* ,, Remin[illegible]
*Madras* ,, Bainle[illegible] Co.
*Singapore* ,, Sarkie[illegible]
*Secretaries in Calcutta* ,, P. A. Cav[illegible] and J. C. Bagr[illegible]

LINDSAY & Co.
*Agents in China.*

Shanghae, 20th August, 1850.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £500,000.

GOVERNOR.
THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF ELGIN AND KINCARDINE,
GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE.
EDINBURGH, 1 GEORGE STREET.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Wm. Stuart Walker, Esq., of Bowland, *Chairman.*
Alexander J. Russell, Esq., C.S.
George Mercer, Esq., of Gorthy.
James Duncan, Esq., Merchant, Leith.
Peter Ramsay, Esq., Banker.
George Moir, Esq., Advocate.
James Hay, Esq., Merchant, Leith.
Archibald Horne, Esq., Accountant.
James Macalpine Leny, Esq., of Dalswinton.
Charles Pearson, Esq., Accountant.
James Robertson, Esq., W.S.
George Ross, Esq., Advocate.

MEDICAL ADVISER.
Henry Marshall, Deputy Inspector-General of Army Hospitals.

ACTUARY.
William Thomas Thompson.

AUDITOR.
Charles Pearson.

SECRETARY.
Henry Jones Williams.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY has been established for the purpose of extending to the Colonies of Great Britain, and to India, the full benefit of LIFE ASSURANCE; and for the purpose of giving increased facilities to persons visiting or residing in Foreign countries. The Company is registered and empowered under the Act of Parliament 7°. and 8°. Vict. Cap. 110.

The Directors of the Company hereby give intimation that they have appointed Messrs. RATHBONES, WORTHINGTON & Co., Agents for the Company at Canton and Shanghae, with power to receive Proposals for ASSURANCE, &c., on the lives of Parties resident in China.

The Company have Agencies with Local Boards in London and Glasgow, as well as in the Principal Towns in the Colonies.

Parties proposing to Assure can obtain every information from Messrs. RATHBONES, WORTHINGTON & Co., of whom Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal &c., may be had on application, *gratis.*

By Order of the Directors,
WILLIAM THOMAS THOMPSON,
*Actuary.*
HENRY JONES WILLIAMS,
*Secretary.*

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

TRUSTEES.
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 an any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the above OFFICE, payable in LONDON, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SINGAPORE, and HONGKONG.

MACVICAR & Co.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following OFFICES to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in HONGKONG, CANTON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, and LONDON.

| | Sea risk. | Harbour risk. |
|---|---|---|
| *Canton Insurance Office,* | Drs. 100,000 | Drs. 200,000 |
| *Bombay Insurance Society,* | ,, 40,000 | ,, 50,000 |
| *Bengal Insurance Society,* | ,, 40,000 | ,, 12,000 |
| *Reliance Marine Insurance Office,* | ,, 25,000 | |

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
*Agents in Shanghae.*

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium, ¾ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of* 1 *per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ⅝, and for 3 Months ⅜, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Permium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
*Agents in Shanghae.*

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

## NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. GEORGE MOTTLEY, has been admitted a Partner in our Business, since the 1st of July last.

KIRK & IRONS.

Shanghae, 16th August, 1850.

NOTICE.

THE business of the undersigned, in which Mr. DAVID OLYPHANT KING, is this day admitted a partner, will in future be carried on under the Style and Firm of J. M. SMITH & Co.

J. MACKRILL SMITH.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1850.

## HOUSES.

PROPERTY TO BE LET OR SOLD.

LOTS Nos. 40, 43, and 77, the Property of Messrs. A. & C. EMPSON, together with the two Cottages thereon, situated a little to the westward of H. B. M.'s Consulate, may be rented or purchased on moderate terms. A Lot, or portion of a lot may be obtained, if required. Apply to

ROBERT POWELL SAUL.

Shanghae, 3rd August, 1850.

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

BASS'S PALE INDIA ALE in Cask. Apply to

RATHBONES, WORTHINGTON & Co.

Shanghae, 23d August, 1850.

E. HALL.
HAS JUST RECEIVED FOR SALE.

SPERM CANDLES at 50 cents ℔ lb.
COCOA-NUT OIL at 10 dollars ,, picul
SOLAR LAMPS at 10 ,, upwards ℔ pair.

Shanghae, 23d August, 1850.

FOR SALE.

BANK OF ENGLAND POST BILLS in sets of £300, £400, and £500 each; by

J. M. SMITH & Co.

Shanghae, 9th August, 1850.

FOR SALE.

AMERICAN SPERM CANDLES of Superior quality. Apply at the Godowns of

J. M. SMITH & Co.

Shanghae, 9th August, 1850.

FOR SALE.

BILLS ON LONDON at 90 days, and at six month's sight, drawn under confirmed credits, for Sale by

WOLCOTT, BATES & Co.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

FOR SALE.

AMERICAN COTTON CANVAS, BEEF, PORK, and SILL'S BUTTER. Apply at

BULL, NYE & Co.'s
*Godowns.*

Shanghae, 29th July, 1850.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned also beg to intimate, that they can supply superior SODA WATER, and ÆRATED LEMONADE, at the following rates:

SODA WATER, ........ 80 *Cents* per dozen,
ÆRATED LEMONADE, ..1.00 *Dollar* ,,
Bottles returned.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, 24th July, 1850.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

UNCLAIMED EX *ROBERT PULSFORD.*

A BALE marked M. S. & Co. shipped by O. S.

Messrs. BUSH & Co., Hongkong. Apply to

AUGUSTINE, HEARD & Co.

Shanghae, 30th August, 1850.

NOTICE.

SHIPMASTERS are respectfully informed that the undersigned have opened a READING ROOM in their Establishment expressly for their accommodation.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, 14th August, 1850.

CARD.

EDWARD HALL,
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER;
AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER
SHANGHAE.

ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS, BISCUITS REFIRED, &c., &c., &c.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS,
STOREKEEPERS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

H. FOGG & Co.
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.

*N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.*

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an AUCTION monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

NOTICE.

THE Community is respectfully informed, that all Communications, Advertisements, and insertions for the following number, should be sent, on or before Thursday in each week, or they will be too late for the same week's issue.

*North-China Herald,* Office,
Shanghae, 24th August, 1850.

NOTICE.

JOB PRINTING in all its branches, will be executed at our office, on the usual terms, with the greatest attention and despatch.

*North-China Herald* Office,
Shanghae, 3rd August, 1850.

## PUNISHMENT OF THE CANTON AND FUHKEEN VAGABONDS.

*To the Editor of the*

NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

MR. EDITOR,—On the afternoon of Friday the 15th instant I stepped into the office of the Shanghae *Heen,* and found the venerable gentleman on the judgment seat, armed with—*a fan.* The prisoners, forty-three in number, who had been taken up either as principals or accomplices in the recent petty *piracies* on the river, and the *extortions* which have for so long a period been a disgrace no less to the Canton and Fuhkeen vagrants who perpetrated them, than to the municipal authorities of Shanghae, who either from fear or imbecility have permitted them to go on with impunity, were now undergoing those severe flagellations which it is painful to look upon; but which, nevertheless, it is highly desirable that the foreign residents of Shanghae, and the people of England and America should *hear of* and know a little about; for they may rest assured that it would not produce a particle of compunction in the breast of His Imperial Majesty, who now occupies the *Dragon's throne,* should similar indignities be visited upon the *barbarians* of those nations by any of his faithful officers, not for the crimes of extortion and piracy only, but for the weightier offence of *being a barbarian,* with whom it is a high mis-demeanor even to associate. The prisoners, dragged from a large cage, by the *queue* in threes and fours, prostrated themselves upon the pavement before his honor the district Magistrate, and muttered some prayers for mercy, but they were severally stripped, and stretched on a large stone in the pavement by four of those *lictor-model* men in tall black feathered caps. Held by the feet and hands they then received between the shoulders about fifty blows with *two bundles of rods,* inflicted alternately by two of those policemen in brown grass-cloth long dresses with white caps and red tassels, who gave evidence of the hearty good will with which they executed their duty, by the profuse perspiration excited in the exercise. This castigation laid open the flesh in many places, and to prevent mortification, a wholesome rubbing of salt into the wounds, of course, added not a little to the painfulness of the punishment. The salting over, the policemen were changed, and two fresh hands, panting apparently with anxiety to engage in the pleasurable employment, knelt down, like the former, on the pavement, and began to lay on blows upon the thighs, to the number of forty, with the broad splint of bamboo, nearly three inches in width, and about four feet in length: forty blows given, the hands were changed, and each *fresh* couple appeared to lay on with increased energy, until the legs of the prisoners, from which the skin started, at the first score of blows, were beaten well nigh to mincemeat by the time the number hall reached two hundred. The beating done, the men were ringed and chained by the legs, handcuffed and iron-collared, the neck and hands together, by an attending blacksmith, who, of the whole group, appeared to be the least disposed to inflict pain. Some of the men thus beaten were put into those wooden cages, not much lower than those in which the American shipwrecked sailors not long since, were lodged by the authorities of Japan; about three feet in height, the head protruding as far as the nose, and in this half-sitting posture, men could of course not long survive, especially when deprived of nourishment: but as the culprits are publicly exposed, no doubt many a morsel thrown into their mouths by compassionate spectators, lengthens out the thread of life.

O. P. Q.

Is not such a mode of punishment monstrous, in the nineteenth century. The Tartars who have obtained the domination over a race, much more highly polished and refined than themselves, rule the people with a rod of iron. The whole kingdom is corrupt, from Ruler to slave, from peasant to mandarin. Let European nations compel these real barbarians to fulfil their treaties and another order of things must gradually ensue.

---

OUR readers will recollect the case of Manslaughter mentioned in our paper of last week, We annex the particulars of the Coroner's Inquest, which press of matter kept out of our last issue.

---

*(Communicated.)*

## CORONERS INQUEST.

The Coroners' Inquest was held about ½ past 5 P.M. of the same-day (20th inst.) But, without sending previous notice of his intentions to the parties concerned, *Yuh-King,* the Che-heen, (a Manchoo of whose recent appointment mention is made in the last No. of the *Herald,* and who had entered on his new duties in Shanghae only on the 19th instant,) had instructed certain of his runners to hasten to the hospital under Mr. Lockhart's charge (where the corpse was lying) and with all despatch make preparation for his arrival. Accordingly about 5 o'clock three or four men were observed hurrying into the said hospital, bearing a table-cover, inkstand, cushions, &c. On being apprized of this, Mr. Lockhart entered to inquire on what authority they had come to make their arrangements. They replied that it was under the Che-heen's orders. Mr. Lockhart asked if their master had sent his card to announce his approach. They said he had not. Upon this, Mr. Lockhart told them that they must take every thing back with them, and inform his worship that, before he could gain admittance into the hospital under his (Mr. Lockhart's) superintendence, he must first of all inform him of his intentions. The hirelings hesitated a little, on the ground that the matter was serious, the Che-heen was close at hand, &c.

Without further parley, Mr. Lockhart then ordered them forthwith to remove every article from the premises, at the same time assuring them in language which they could not by any possibility mistake, that no matter who the officer might be or what his rank, he must first, with all due etiquette, send in his card and acquaint him with the object of his visit.

The understrappers began now to feel a little uncomfortable, and saw it to be their wisest policy to return to their master with this message from Mr. Lockhart. They met him outside of the grounds, making with all pomp and parade for the hospital. There they communicated to him Mr. Lockhart's message. In a few minutes they re-appeared with the Mayor's card for Mr. Lockhart, and were accordingly admitted to the hospital, where they made sundry arrangements, such as laying a table, setting a chair, preparing garlic fumigations, &c. At ½ past 5 the approach of the Mayor, was heralded by the usual round of shouts from his lictors. He was received by Mr. Lockhart in front of the hospital.

On taking his seat at the upper part of the hall, the brother of the deceased dropped on his knees begging his worship to institute a rigid examination into the case and avenge his brother's death.

A few inquiries were made by the Magistrate concerning the age, name, and employment of the deceased, &c. He was then ushered into one of the inner wards, to inspect the body as it lay stretched upon a bed. He ordered it to be exposed for examination. A page stood by, holding a branch of lighted incense sticks under the Che-heen's nose, while an elderly attendant, described as the *Woo-tsoh* (an Assistant Coroner.) carefully inspected the whole body, with a brass rule in hand ready to measure the length and breadth of any wound and its distance from any vital part. This old man and his master seemed both disconcerted that they could detect no wound or contusion. They then felt the pulse,—whispered to one another that the pulse was really beating, and exchanging looks of astonishment, said "the man cannot be dead!"

Mr. Lockhart however assured them they were both mistaken, for the man was dead, and no pulse was beating.

They resumed the examination and concluded that, as they could discover no trace of any external injury, the man could not have died from any wound or bruise.

Mr. Lockhart then very properly explained to them the nature of the injury which had brought on death so rapidly and said that, if they had no objections, he would by opening the body show them what organs he supposed had been injured. His worship, however, revolted at this, alleging that such was both against the practice of his court and contrary to the custom of his country.

He then proceeded to explain the rule of his court in such cases, namely that a delay of three days was necessary before they should be able to discover and decide on the real nature of the wound the deceased might have received. He added, however, that as it would not be suitable that the body should lie so long on Mr. Lockhart's premises, he would give orders to his officers to have it removed from the hospital. Saying this he withdrew with some show of politeness and etiquette.

On his retiring, however, some of the by standers could not help remarking that this Che-heen was but a mere novice in his work, when he talked of waiting for three days before he could ascertain, the seat or nature of any internal wound! According to "the book of inquest" published under the Imperial sanction, it appears that the true test by which one may discover any hidden bruise or wound is to make a poultice of glutinous rice and vinegar and apply it to different parts of the body. This, say they, will in a few minutes bring out over the part affected such marks as will without mistake indicate the nature, seat, and extent of any internal laceration!

---

## A TALE.

Two youths, both living in country town
The one called Jones, the other's name was Brown,
Chanc'd to receive upon the self same day
The monthly sum their fathers choose to pay
As pocket money, to provide their clothes
And sundry other things as each one chose.
Brown had a Vanity to be thought a man
He said—"I'll spend my money, aye that's the plan,
"I'll buy a coat and hat and cut my Jacket
"And I'll give my cap to who 'e'er will take it.
Not so with Jones, he put his money by,
Safely in a trunk, still there to lie,
Until the next month's and the next's supply
In one grand total, lay before his eye.
"Then I can spend it"—Jones thus said—
"In something good, and be ne'er afraid"
"That things dont match but each thing suits
"From hat and coat, e'en to my boots".
Poor Brown! like men whose bills are dreaded
Suffered from lack of needed credit.
His Five Pounds gone, in boots and coat,
He to his father straightway wrote;
Asking for more, and stating that
"A coat was *all* without a hat,
"He was called a *Guy* and could 'nt bear it;
"Though he had a coat he would 'nt wear it.
No money came that month, nor next
His father feeling reason to be vex'd,
Stopp'd the supplies, and wrote to him a lecture
Severe and smart as you can well conjecture;
Forced him to look before other people
Like helmless ship, or Church without a steeple.
Jones on the contrary with dress complete,
Paraded fearless from street to street:
His father seeing, he kept within the bounds,
Increased his limits some several pounds.

---

Have we no moral we can draw from this?
Is there no lesson that we should not miss?
Are there none resting upon bending reeds?
Are there none trusting on mere hoped for deeds?
Are there not plans to build some mighty steeple,
Is a clock ordered, to regulate the people?
(Prevent then waiting hungry for their dinners,
Blaming some watchless, time delaying sinners).
All well and good to have a clock to stick
Up in the Church, but if its bought on tick
And funds are stopped why the clock will go,
Go to an auction; for a knock down blow;
Get our funds first and do not trust like Brown;
To get a dollar where we may get a frown.
Let no *half* steeple, show to Heathen eye,
The Christian apathy of the New Shanghae;
If we lack funds, and only build [illegible]:
Why build the steeple? For who says we [illegible].

[illegible]

# THE NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SHANGHAE, 31st AUGUST, 1850.

NOTICE.—During the restoration of Trinity Church, Divine Service is held in the Godown of J. White, Esq., *Wei-ke.* Hours of Service 11 o'clock A.M. and 3 P.M.

JOHN HOBSON,
*Officiating Minister.*

## TO CORRESPONDENTS, AND CONTRIBUTORS.

Anonymous communications on matters of public policy, or general interest; will be thankfully received: as also any hints or suggestions for the improvement of our print, or in aid of our objects.

Contributions duly authenticated with the writer's name and address, will at all times receive due attention. The names of correspondents and contributors will not be published, if they prefer any other designation.

We cannot pledge ourselves to return papers not published.

An Editor's box will be kept at the office, for the reception of all communications.

## NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS.

An Assistant, will receive an early insertion.

We have, reluctantly, been compelled to delay Viator, and other matters, until next week, for lack of room.

## LATEST DATES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| England, | 24th June | Sydney, | 2nd May |
| Calcutta, | 20th July | Amoy, | 15th Aug. |
| Bombay, | 19th July | Hongkong, | 16th Aug. |
| Madras, | 14th July | Ningpo, | 24th Aug. |
| Singapore, | 1st Aug. | New York, | 8th May |
| Penang, | 30th July | San Francisco, | 7th June |
| Batavia, | 29th May | Sdwich. I-lands, | 22d June |
| Manila, | 28th June | | |

We are happy, in having the opportunity of announcing to our distant readers, that all apprehensions of the fate of the coming Rice crops, are now at an end.

The weather has been most propitious and a bountiful harvest is confidently predicted.

The long season of dearth, which we have of late experienced, and the frightful misery, with which, we have for sometime past been too familiar, makes it a matter, indeed, of heartfelt thankfulness, at the prospect of relief from the dread calamity, which has been impending. Arracan Rice, we are told, has fallen during the last week, from Drs. 1.95 to 1.60 per picul, at which latter rate, it is difficult of sale.

The Cotton crop, we are glad to say, also promises well.

We hope the cheaper cost of food will lead to an increased demand for Foreign manufactures. This may most likely, and, we trust will, be the case; but, it is certain, that a good harvest invariably causes a greatly augmented demand for native manufactures, amongst which, Cotton and Silk rank as most important. Whether the former will be much enhanced in value, in this vicinity, seems very dubious, it being exposed to the competition of Foreign fabrics. Such is not the case with Silk manufactures, the trade in which has already received a great impulse from the good prospect of the coming crops.

Notwithstanding the relatively high rates now ruling for Raw Silk, the native demand has greatly increased of late, in all the producing districts; and, this to such an extent, as forbids any reasonable expectation of reduction in prices, whilst, we are threatened with a further advance.

The foregoing opinion is the result of our inquiries of the best informed natives, and is verified by intelligent residents wholly disinterested.

The Hippopotamus, and Jung Bahadoor, the Nepaulese ambassador, by last accounts, divide the public interest and curiosity of John Bull.

Had it been our happiness to have been at home, we really think, we should have hailed the advent of the African beast, more than the arrival of the Asiatic Prince; the former never having been seen in Europe, we believe, since it was exhibited at one of the Imperial triumphal processions of old Rome; as for Asiatic Princes, they have been almost as "plentiful as blackberries" of late years.

There is, however, a peculiar interest attaching to this visit of the Nepaulese Envoy. We pass over the magnificent presents, of which, he is the bearer to our Queen, and which are publicly reported to be of the value of half-a-million sterling; this interest arises from the geographical position, and political relations, which now exist between the Rajah of Nepaul and the East India Company.

The territory of Nepaul is the only independent intervening state, between British India and the dependencies of the Chinese Empire—indeed, it is said that tribute is paid by the Rajah of Nepaul to his Celestial Majesty—whether as an offering of amity, or an acknowledgement of the Suzerainty of China, we do not know; but, if the latter, the President of the Board of Controul has unquestionably been guilty of inspiring the Ambassador (with whom it is alleged, the real Authority of the country is now invested) with treasonable if not traitorous designs towards his liege Lord. It is true, it was in an *after dinner* speech of the Right Honorable gentleman, nor, is it the first time, that our attention has been drawn to the *post-prandian* effusions of Sir John Cam Hobhouse: otherwise, would not the following remarks be of much significance, looking at the time, occasion and presence, in which they were uttered.

At this great banquet given by the East India Company to the Nepaulese embassy, on the 15th June last, the President of the Board of Controul, when, returning thanks, on behalf of Her Majesty's Ministers, took occasion, in allusion to the distinguished guest of the Evening, to say, "He (Sir John Cam Hobhouse) "had no doubt, that from this visit,— "even, were there not the previous con- "duct of the Sovereign of Nepaul, whom "his Excellency, the Ambassador obey- "ed, and they all esteemed, to confirm "the anticipation, that, should it become "a question hereafter, whether, he "would side with the Celestial Empire, "in the North East of his country, or "with the dominions ruled over by the "East India Company, they need not fear "a rival — that, their excellent guest "would, at once perceive, what would "be for the interest, the advantage, and "that which, he was sure his Excellency "esteemed more than all, the happiness "of his country—that, he would not "hesitate, for a moment, in deciding "between that Empire and ours."

That another war with China, is inevitable, is a wide spread, and we might say, a well founded opinion; and, this catastrophe would seem to be imminent, if any value be attachable to the foregoing remarks of so important a Minister, as the President of the Board of Controul for the affairs of India.

In our last we published a Communication from a Correspondent, wherein he expresses his incredulity of the fact, that 300 Chops of Congou Tea, annually cross the Northern frontier of China.

Had our Correspondent, before addressing us, taken the trouble to inquire of any well informed native, or asked his own Compradore, he would have found, that our statement is substantially correct. We may, however, mention the circumstance, well known, we are sure, to most of our readers, but, of which our Correspondent seems quite oblivious, that the Chops of Congou destined for the Northern frontier, are, generally, equal to about 200 Chests, and rarely exceeding 300 Chests each.

With reference to the remainder of his Communication, we cannot but treat it, as mere *badinage*, feeling sure, that he meant it only as such, and he would deem us very verdant, were we otherwise to treat his Manchester predilections and lugubrious nationality.

Since the foregoing was in print we have received a second Communication from Young Shanghae. It will appear in our next.

In our last issue, we inserted a letter signed A. V. F. S. We have since learned, it was a copy of one sent to the *Friend of China* some months ago. The Compositor's mistakes, in one or two instances, did not improve the sense of this document.

We are sincerely sorry that there should be parties in Shanghae, so barren of humour, as to deem it witty, to inflict on us, and our readers a hoax, not merely ridiculous, but discreditable to the authors thereof.

A subscriber informs us, he has advices which mention that the motion of Mr. Roebuck for a Vote of Confidence, in Ministers, was carried in the House of Commons on the night of the 25th June, by a majority of 118 members.

This will be a great blow and discouragement to the factious Protectionists of the House of Lords; who so lately put the Administration in a minority on the Greek question.

The following letter is, we think, well worthy of consideration, and we shall be glad if our readers will adopt the writer's suggestions that steps may be taken to avert the accidents so frequently occurring to vessels coming to this Port; we shall be happy to publish any communications of interest, bearing upon the subject.

The information should embrace the following heads.

Ship's name, Commander, tonnage, when and where damaged, amount of loss, and general observations.

Shanghae, 21st *August*, 1850.

*To the Editor of the* North-China Herald.

Dear Sir,—I see the request made in your first number for information respecting the navigation of the Yang-tsze-kiang has produced the article in your last from "A Young Salt", giving some valuable hints for the guidance of shipmasters entering the river; and it strikes me that it would be well to bring the subject before the community by giving a statement of actual losses which have occurred, since the opening of the Port, and thus proving, as it were, that the dangers in question are not imaginary.

A comparison of these losses with the whole tonnage which has entered the Port during the time named, would show, at once, the necessity for some action on the subject.

The information requisite to make such a statement, would I think, be readily obtained were you to request all Firms and individuals in business at Shanghae, and all Commanders of vessels at Woosung, to give you the particulars of accidents which have occurred to vessels, with which they have had any connection, as Consignees or Agents, stating the tonnage of the vessel, value of hull and cargo, and proximate amount of damage to both with any other particulars, they may think of interest. I think no one would object to giving such information, but on the contrary, that all would be glad to do so, and to aid, perhaps, in this way in eventually securing the safety of ships and property in the trade.

If you think the suggestion worthy of consideration, a line in your paper will no doubt secure the object in view.

SPECTATOR.

*(Communicated.)*

## SHANGHAE PARK.

During the early part of this week a Circular letter, addressed to the Shareholders in this scheme, has been going the round of the Foreign Community in Shanghae, from the tenor of which it appears that some of the spirited part of the Community, are endeavouring to effect great changes, in its position, manner of laying out, and extent.

It will be recollected that, some two months back, a General Meeting of the Subscribers and Shareholders was summoned, in order to take steps towards the improvements of the present Park; the small size, short ride, sharp turns, dustiness, and generally uninviting appearance of which, renders it alike disagreeable to pedestrians and horsemen. This Meeting did rather more, than most gatherings usually do in Shanghae, and appointed a Committee to enquire into, and act upon the best plan for a general reform, the said Committee consisting of Mr. Robertson, (then Vice-Consul) Messrs. Macduff, Gibb, and Webb; it also assigned to them the permission usually granted to Provisional Railway Committees, with "power to add to their number." The Committee however considering Mr. Robertson's knowledge of Shanghae sufficient, did not at first avail themselves of this kindness, and on his politely offering to survey and measure sundry pieces of land and make the other necessary arrangements, entrusted the matter to him, in the hope of shortly hearing that the new ground was purchased, the old sold, and the ride in process of being made. But having been unexpectedly summoned to Ningpo, he was unable to accomplish the undertaking. Thus deprived of the assistance of their able colleague, the Committee elected two other gentlemen, Messrs. Medhurst and Wills, depending it is supposed, on the excellent knowledge of Chinese of the one, and on the no less excellent general "savvey" of the other, to assist them in getting possession of the land required, and on making the most of it, when obtained.

Since the lamented departure of Mr. Robertson, it is understood the Committee have been occupied in designing and surveying a new Park, and in making up an estimate of the expence of first purchase, hedges, graves, &c. The result of their labors is set forth fully, in the Circular above alluded to, which was accompanied, when sent round, by an estimate and plans, by which it appears, that a promenade and ride of full two miles in circuit will be made, at a cost of about *something less than* 5,000 dollars, the chief part of which, the Committee propose raising by the sale of the present Park, (to which the Shareholders unanimously agree) and the remainder by the issue of new shares. The Circular is subjoined for the information of those who take an interest in such improvements, and as the *North-China Herald* is not an Illustrated Paper its readers must be contented with a description only of the plan.

Taking then the old Park (through which the new runs) as a starting point, we see that the proposed line passes through the piece of ground adjoining the Fives Court, and skirting the lots of Messrs. Lind and Murray, crosses the ditch, near Dr. Medhurst, and thence slightly bending, runs through the paddy land in front of the houses belonging to the Missionary gentlemen, and again crossing a ditch, on to, and along the edge of the creek forming the Foreign Boundary, and thence inclining to the right through the large field of paddy and crossing the Rope-walk at the Junk village, down to and through the trees into the old Park. It is intended, as soon as possible after the road is cut, to turf it, in order to obviate the discomforts of hardness and dust, to plant trees, and indeed to do all that the funds will permit, to render it an agreeable walk; and in reference to the finance department, it is to be hoped that the Shanghae Community will, with their usual liberality, come forward with increased annual subscriptions, in order to meet the *increased* amount of interest that will be incurred and the heavier expense of keeping up so extended a line.

The advantages of such a Park are almost too palpable to need remark, it will certainly be far pleasanter for both ladies and gentlemen, either on horseback or on foot having such a road as this, than streaming along a miserable foot path, one after another, like a string of packhorses amid the filthy ditches, and unsavoury odours of the country.

Shanghae, 19*th Aug.*, 1850.

*To the Shareholders of the*

Shanghae Park.

Gentlemen,—At a public Meeting of the Shareholders and Subscribers of the Shanghae Park, held in June last, it was thought advisable to endeavour to improve the same, and a Committee was appointed to take the necessary steps for so doing.

The Committee now beg to hand you the following report, and also the accompanying plan, and estimate.

The original intention of improving the old Park, has been found impracticable, at least it could only be done at a very heavy expense; it seemed therefore better to abandon it, and substitute another line.

Both the sketch of proposed route and memorandum of expense have been made up with care, and the Committee believe that they will prove nearly correct; but as from the Crops being now down, it has been found impossible to measure accurately much of the ground, they cannot pledge themselves to their being exact.

You will observe that the new line, runs through the old Park, dividing it into two parts; the Committee propose, should it meet your approbation, to sell portions not required, and apply the proceeds towards the purchase of the new, and to offer the holders of old shares, an equal amount in the new scheme, bearing the same rate of interest, should they be willing to effect the transfer; and to raise any further funds that may be necessary, by the issue of new shares.

The Committee would, therefore, feel obliged, if, the Shareholders would individually signify their assent, or dissent, to the proposal now made in the annexed list.—I remain Gentlemen, yours obdiently,

*Signed by the Secretary.*
*By order of the Committee.*

## PEKIN REPORTER.

## SUMMARY AND EXTRACTS.

*Nos. 69, and 70, 16th to 19th July.*

Decrees and Rescripts.

The Emperor notices a report from the Board of Punishments, on the subject of laxity in the administration of Justice, brought before His Majesty by a censor, part of whose memorial was replied to by the Board of war some time since. (See No. 59 of the Reporter.) His Majesty lays stress upon the necessity of obliging all Magistrates to adjudge cases as soon as brought before them, and alludes to the numerous evils consequent upon inattention and delay. He mourns over the gross abuses which abound in every Magistrate's Court throughout the Provinces, and directs the Viceroys and Governors to issue strict injunctions to their subordinates to examine into and decide every case within the period assigned by law, and on no account to permit the procrastination of suits at law or the crowding of prisoners in the jails.

His Majesty Commands the Viceroys and Governors along the route from *Yunnan* to the Capital, to urge the speedy conveyance to their destination of several fleets of junks laden with copper, now some time overdue, and very much required in the coining establishments in Peking.

Memorials.

*Yutae*, Viceroy of *Hookwang* enters very fully into the history of the late rebellion in his province in a lengthy memorial, in which he describes its rise and progress, its military organization, and the measures taken against it by him from time to time, recounts the names and numbers of prisoners captured, and begs permission to decapitate all upon the spot. He also proposes various plans whereby the country may be kept under better subjection for the future.

A censor begs His Majesty to order the military post of *Langshan* on the *Yangtszekeang*, to be made a naval station under the command of an Admiral, in order better to carry out the preparatory measures contemplated on the sea coast.

The following suggestions occur in an admonitory memorial presented to the Emperor by a member of one of the Metropolitan Boards, and published in No. 37, of the Reporter, 14th May, 1850.

"Of all the existing evils so difficult of removal, the abuses in our maritime restrictions are "the most formidable. Previously to the Reign "of *Keenlung*, these restrictions were very severe, "and the Empire enjoyed uninterrupted prosperi- "ty in consequence. But since then Opium has "through the land, and each successive year has "been witness both to the introduction of many ten "thousand chests, and to the waste of millions of "taels in their purchase, at once a fruitful source "of our poverty and decline. His Late Majesty, "in his anxiety for the welfare of his subjects, "instituted various prohibitions against its use "and importation, but the penalties attached to "the interdict were so severe, that they were but "seldom enforced, while the numbers of vota- "ries to the drug have only increased, and to such "an enormous extent, that they have become too "numerous either to be exterminated, or restrain- "ed. The poison is now too generally diffused to "be eradicated in a day, the drain of wealth which "it causes is too great to be checked by a single "act, and the energies of the Empire are too "much exhausted to be easily revived. The only "resource now left is to adopt a middle course, "to avoid severity, and yet to watch against un- "necessary lenity, and to this end I would with "all humility and reverence desire Your Ma- "jesty to shed abroad your silent but irresistible "influence by manifesting at all times a benevo- "lence superior to the requirements of the law, "and encouraging the confidence of your sub- "jects. Your humble servant would therefore "suggest that a new code of laws be promulgated, "setting forth to the people the advantage of "obeying your mandates, and the detriment of "trespassing your commands, forgiving them "all past offences, warning them against future "errors, and holding the authorities who come in "immediate contact with your subjects re- "sponsible for instructing and reforming them. "Should this be insufficient, and any remain still "obstinate and bent upon evil, then visit them "with unsparing vengeance, and afterwards ex- "tend again an increased measure of mercy. "The punishment of one will thus be the saving "of multitudes, and all your subjects will be led "in admiring gratitude, to submit to your instruc- "tions and to fear the Gods. Then will corrup- "tion and depravity be completely washed away, "every thing will become new, the Empire will "be strengthened, and her inhabitants altogether "reformed."

• • • • • • • •

"Further, as regards foreign articles of com- "merce, I find that an esteem for foreign manu- "factures, has lately become most prevalent "throughout the Empire. To meet this evil, I "would beg Your Majesty to establish a code of "regulations, defining certain articles as fashiona- "ble, and others as common and vulgar; oblig- "ing all who hold literary, civil, military, or pur- "chased rank to wear Chinese fabrics alone, and "permitting only the common people or lower "classes to use foreign cottons and manufactures. "This will ensure a rapid diminution in the num- "ber of those who wear foreign cloths, and their "importation will of course cease at once without "even the necessity of a direct prohibition. My "meaning is fully expressed in the words of our "sacred classic, 'Do not attend to unprofitable "'things to the neglect of that which is profita- "'ble, and then your merit will be complete; do "'not esteem strange commodities to the dis- "'paragement of useful things, and then your "'people will have a sufficiency.'"—*Note See Medhurst's Shoo-king page* 210.

## CHINESE MISCELLANY,

No. 4.

### GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF SHANGHAE AND ITS ENVIRONS.

By W. H. Medhurst, D.D.

No country in the world, certainly no pagan land, has ever possessed such voluminous documents calculated to elucidate the condition of the empire generally, or of its cities in particular, as China. The 'Statistical account of the territories ruled over by the present Tartar Dynasty,' comprises two or three hundred volumes. It gives an account of the extent, population, division, productions, antiquities, mountains, rivers, revenue, defences, schools of learning, public buildings, and remarkable men of the whole empire; and, if properly studied and well translated, would present a more complete picture of China, than has ever yet been exhibited. In addition to the general statistics of this great country, there exist separate accounts of each particular province, prefecture, and district, contained in the mighty whole. Thus we have, among the histories of the eighteen provinces, a general view of the province of Keangsoo, with its prefectures; then, besides a history of each of these prefectures, we have a history of the prefecture of Sŭng-keang, with its districts, a general description of Shanghae, in twenty volumes. Shanghae is only one of 1720 districts included in China proper; of all the other districts in the neighbourhood there exist histories, of nearly an equal size. Foreigners were not aware, until they came hither, and had intercourse with the people, of the existence of these histories. The presumption is that other districts have their histories, as well as Shanghae. It is known that these histories extend even to unwalled towns, and some large villages; and taking ten volumes as the average of each district history, we have then an aggregate of nearly 20,000 volumes on the statistics of China. Much that is recorded in these works is to a stranger uninteresting; and the vast majority of the volumes are devoted to the recording of biographies of celebrated men and women, who need never be known beyond the circle of their own district or neighbourhood; yet amidst the mass of rubbish, there is a vast deal of important matter, calculated to set forth the interior of China, in such a manner as to gratify the most ardent curiosity, and make it as much known as any given section of the western world.

"Chang-che-seăng says, our city is boldly situated on a projection of land, where it forms a sort of screen to the whole prefecture. On the south, it looks down upon the *Wăng-poo*, and on the north rests on the Woo-sŭng river, with the sea into which it falls. On the east, it is encompassed by the nine peaks of the Rugged Islands, and on the west, it embraces a widely-extended plain. The soil is fertile throughout the whole district, hence the historians of the Yuen dynasty called it the most important territory bordering on the sea; and the former statistical accounts all say, that although it possesses not the defences of deep hills and umbrageous forests, it has always been denominated a rich and level country, well-watered and productive, and may thus be considered the most important region of the three Woo kingdoms. Previous to the erection of defences, it was found difficult to guard this region, but from the time when military constructions were erected, and high walls and deep ditches formed, the place became as strong as an iron fortress in the midst of the waves, and thus it was denominated a complete city."

Another writer says, that while this district forms the belt of the rivers and lakes behind, it is skirted on the south by the great sea.

Another observes, that the waters of this district come from the direction of Chin-tsih, or the Thae-hoo lake, which, flowing past Sŭng-keang, disembogue on the east into the sea.

The account of Sŭng-keang says, that the great sea encircles this district on the south-east, while the Yăng-tsze-keang winds round it on the north-west.

washed by the sea on the other, so that commodities are brought hither, and merchants collect in great numbers. Chang-ming-ying says, Shanghae is a most important sea-port, communicating as it does on the south with the provinces of Che-kiang and Fokien; and on the north-east having an outlet to the regions washed by the Yang-tsze-kiang.

Chang-che-seang says, Shanghae being a secluded place, at one corner of the sea-coast, the manners of the inhabitants are rude and simple. The people generally depend on ploughing and weaving for a subsistence. Most of those who live on the sea-shore engage in fishing and the manufacture of salt; the labourers do not go beyond their native district for employment, nor do the merchants travel farther than Che-kiang, Shan-tung, Hoó-pih, or Hoó-nan. About the time, of the emperors Ching-hwá (A.D. 1450,) and Hing-ché (A.D. 1600), the district was replenished with musicians and poets, while talented and experienced persons were collected in crowds, and the region was famous for its eminent men, who were perpetually obtaining office in different parts of the empire; so that it became one of the most celebrated spots south of the capital. After the time of Kea-tsing (A.D. 1560), the barbarians from the islands (the Japanese) invaded the inner land, and distressed the villages; on which account, the public manners underwent a change; and towns-people became light and vain; fellows that had not a bushel of corn at home, would wear elegant clothes and, beautiful shoes abroad. The cruel and crafty vagabonds used to exhibit their cunning, by charging people with sacrilegiously robbing the tombs, or deliberately murdering their relations, so that men's lives were in jeopardy, or their characters were irretrievably ruined. Inferior families contended for superiority in extravagance and luxury; keeping retainers by the hundred, with horses and sedans in abundance, while they insulted the gentry of the place. This was the state of things in the reign of Wán-leih (A.D. 1600.)

In the Shanghae district, the husbandmen are very diligent, and plant more cotton than rice. In the autumn and winter, they cultivate wheat and vegetables, the harvest of which they reap in the spring of the following year. The poor and aged people then grind the wheat for food, and the wheat of these eastern districts has become famous in other places. The farmers of this region are in the habit of consulting prognostics in every matter, which are not often verified. In the autumn they dread too much heat, and say in their proverbs, "when the autumn is bad, the bushel will feel it." Still they are fond of thunder; for as their proverb says, "Thunder breaks the violence of the autumn and prevents overflowing tides." For when the cotton is just in blossom, should the tides rise high, impelled by the winds, and accompanied by rains, the cotton will become rotten. Hence the proverb above referred to.

Of fishermen, there are thousands employed every day. Those who pursue their occupation at sea, employ fishing-boats and rafts; those who ply their trade in the rivers and canals use various kinds of nets; one mode of catching fish is to construct a fence of plaited bamboo across a river, which is called a weir. That part of it which is under water is called a cross screen. Sometimes they fix baits on to several hundred hooks, all in a row in by one string, which is called spreading the angles, and is a very ingenious contrivance. However the fishermen sometimes turn thieves: their nets are fixed at the distance of every hundred yards, and when small boats get amongst them at night, by mistake, they are entrapped and capsized.

The practice of spinning and weaving is not confined to the villages; even in the cities and towns it is pursued. The village dames early in the morning, may be seen bringing in their yarn to market, to exchange it for cotton; after which they return, and the next morning bring with them the yarn which they have spun therefrom. This is with them a constant practice. They can weave a piece of cloth in a day, and some are able to finish two. When only two fingers are engaged in holding the threads, the machine they work with, is called a hand-wheel; but in this district they work off three thrums with one hand, turning the wheel with the foot, calling it then a foot-wheel.

Though the people are laborious and diligent, yet when they have paid the public taxes and the interest on their capital, before the year is expired, they find their pockets empty; for food and clothing, therefore, their main dependance is on weaving; hence females feel themselves obliged to keep at home, and maintain purity and decency of behaviour. Should they have shy leisure from fetching water and pounding rice, they either employ food to their husbands in the fields, or help them to weed the ground, and reap the harvest, or they will even work the water-wheels to irrigate the land, and take their full share in the labours of the men.

The most celebrated place for embroidery is the Loó-Nang-yuén, where madam Koó has perpetuated her art. The mode adopted is to split the threads into very fine filaments, and employ needles like hairs, with wh'ch they depict figures and scenes, as if they had been drawn with a pencil. Thus laboriously are the women occupied, that even on the fine days which occur in spring and autumn, they do not go about in ornamented boats, with pipe and drum, neither do they mount the hills to ramble among the temples, and such like voluptuous practices.

COTTON.

The city of Shanghae is celebrated for its Cotton. The profit arising from its cultivation exceeds that of wheat and rice, and more attention is given to it in this than in the other districts of Sung-kiang prefecture. We shall here make some inquiry into its origin, and collect what has been said about the methods and implements used in its cultivation. The cloth manufactured from the cotton is plentiful in our market, and trades are familiar with its different kinds and qualities.

ANCIENT ALLUSIONS TO THE COTTON PLANT.

According to the history of the southern (or six) dynasties of China (A.D. 600), the Keou-ch'hang reign* produced a plant, the fruit of which was like the cocoon of a silk-worm, containing a fibrous material like fine flax, called *yih-tee-tszé*, the white conglomerated ball. The people of the place used to weave this into cloth, which was very soft, white, and met with ready sale in the market.

In the history of Nán-yue (Kwang-se), the district of Kwef-chow (the modern Kwef-Jin, Lat. 25.13. N. Long. 6.15. west of Peking), is said to have produced a shrub, yielding a fruit, that contained in it something like the down of a goose; the seeds were like beads, which being separated from the fibrous particles, these latter could be spun into threads, and dyed of various colours, for the purpose of weaving cloth.

In the Pún-tsaou-kang-muh, general work on Botany, Lé-shé-chin says, there are two species of cotton, called the arboraceous, and the herbaceous cotton. In Keaou-chow, of Kwáng-se (the modern Woo-chow, Lat. 23.29. N. Long. 5.37. west of Peking), the plant grows to a large size, being the same with what is noticed by Lin-yih-kwo, in the history of the southern dynasties, and in the accounts of Woo (Soo-chow). It is cultivated on the south of the Yang-tsze-kiang, and north of the river Hwai. They sow the seeds in the 4th month (May): the stem of the plant is very weak, and it grows to the height of four or five feet; the leaves are divided generally into three lobes. On the approach of autumn, the plant puts forth flowers, which are yellow colour, like the chrysanthemum, but smaller; some are of a red or purple colour. The fruit is about the size of a small peach, including a white fibrous material, in the midst of which are a number of seeds, about the size of berries. In one species, the fibrous material is of a nankeen colour. The crop is gathered in the eighth moon (September), and is denominated cotton. This is the herbaceous cotton. It came originally from Kwang-se, and towards the close of the Sung dynasty (A.D. 1200), was introduced into Kiang-nán. Fei-yuen, in his account of Kwáng-tung, says, that foreigners do not cultivate silk, but employ cotton for weaving. Fan-mín-ching says, that the Lin-yih and other countries produce the cotton cloth, made of a fibrous material from trees. Fang-chih also says, that the barbarians of the southern ocean, weave this fibrous substance into cloth, upon which are depicted very small characters, and flowers, executed with great skill, called cotton cloth, which is the same with what the ancients denominated white-ball cloth. K'hew-jóy says, that in the Hán and Táng dynasties (from the first to the eighth centuries), although the cotton was brought in as tribute, the Chinese were not possessed of the seed; so that it was not manufactured by the people, nor became an article of commerce. In the towns of Fú-kéen, Kiang-nán, Kwang-se, Hoó-kwáng, and Fokien.

Choo-hwa, in his account of the cotton culture, says, that the cotton plant was introduced into Shanghae from the islands, and was first planted at Woó-né-king, about ten miles to the westward of the city: but now the whole district is covered with it. There are two kinds; the white and the yellow, that which is cultivated near the sea-shore, and brought into the city for sale, is called sand cotton; and that which is grown nearer the city, is called earth cotton; the natives, however, call all *hiea*, cotton, and do not prefix the term mién, as mentioned in other parts. The Chekiang cotton from Yú-yaou district is less profitable, yielding only seven pounds in the twenty, when divested of the seeds; the cotton of Soochow may generally be reckoned at the same rate; there are a few kinds, however, a little different; one called the yellow stalk variety, which yields proportionably more of the fibrous material; one is called the green seed variety, the seeds of which are smaller, and the fibrous material more abundant than in other kinds; one is called the black seed variety, the seeds of which are small, and of a jet black colour, this also is abundant in fibrous material; another is called the roomy garment variety, the seeds of which are white, and the stalks light, producing also much of the fibrous material; these four yielding nine parts out of twenty, when freed from the seed. The yellow stalk variety, has a hard tough fibre, the rest are all of a fine and soft quality, good for spinning and weaving. There is another kind, called the nankeen or yellow cotton, which is light and fine, but the seeds are large, while the fibrous material is less in quantity, yielding only four parts out of twenty, when freed from the seed.

The time of planting is before the feast of the tombs, (April 6th), when the seeds should be mixed with damp ashes, and raked lightly over the ground; cover the whole over with earth, and in the 3rd or 4th moons (April and May), the young shoots will spring up. The root of the cotton is single and straight; the leaves form points and angles. In the middle of summer, the stalks gradually become reddish and thick, when small flowers are given out, of the colour of the chrysanthemum, with a streak of red in the middle of the yellow. When the fruit is produced, each one is divided into three or four compartments. The fruit when unripe is called the cotton ball; and when mature it is denominated the cotton bell. When the fruit is not ripened throughout, and it becomes conglomerated, like a mass of damp fibres, it is called an inverted sack. The first crop of cotton is called early cotton, and the last late cotton. When the cotton is injured by frost, and appears coarse, it is called frost-bitten cotton.

All cotton-fields, previously to the seeds being sown, must be manured, either with compost, or ashes, or bean-cake, or fresh earth, in proportion to the fertility or unproductiveness of the soil. The bean-cake must be broken up, and not be put in large fragments upon the ground. After the manure, scatter the seeds and bend them equally. The inhabitants of this district, who plant more extensively, do not use more than sixty cakes to an acre; nor more than ten hundred-weight of compost to the above amount of ground, lest the soil should become too rich, and the plants shoot up high, without yielding any fruit; or if they do yield fruit, lest it should produce worms.

There is also a method of manuring by means of grasses: in the end of autumn sow your fields with grass, and in the spring of which you may cut down in order to enrich the rice-land, while the roots may be left in the ground for the benefit of the cotton. Should the grasses not be abundant, you may take barley or beans, and turn them over in the ground, when the result will be better than if you had manured with other substances. When the ground sends forth its vapours, cold predominates; when manure is abundantly employed, heat prevails; this is according to the nature of things; but frost is adapted for correcting the cold of the ground, and also for qualifying the heat arising from manure, by which means the fruit will be abundant, and no worms will be engendered. The proverb says, fresh earth is good for the cotton; but you must put down your manure upon the fresh earth. The mere addition of new mould has no effect. According to the plan pursued at Yú-yaou, after the bean-cake is spread over the field, add some fresh mould, which will not only correct the heat but reduce the number of worms. Those who plant cotton ought not to be ignorant of this.

According to the *(statistics collected)* it will appear, that the annual revenue derived from the district of Shanghae amounts to 64,435 peculs of rice and 78,000 taels of silver. Of this, 58,841 peculs of rice are remitted to the provincial treasurer of grain, and all the money, with the exception of about 2,000 taels, is either remitted to the provincial treasurer, or applied to public purposes outside the district. This last sum is retained in the district for the salaries of officers, and according to the schedule above given, is manifestly inadequate. The sum of 11 taels per annum to a magistrate who has to control about three hundred thousand people, and to collect and remit annually about 150,000 taels is truly ridiculous. Hence the Emperor is obliged to allow the magistrate about 800 taels in "yang lien," to maintain his respectability. This, however, is far from being adequate. He has to employ legal, financial and territorial advisers, each of whom requires a thousand taels a year, and without whom he could not carry on the business of his office. It is asserted by the Chinese acquainted with the system, that such a magistrate receiving only 10,000 taels a year loses money, but that with 20,000 taels a year, he can make a little profit; others assert that the magistrates of Shanghae are enabled by peculation to squeeze fully as much out of the people as the emperor's tax in money amounts to. And when we consider, that the financial, judicial, and territorial departments of a populous district are entirely in their hands, this may easily be believed. The sums and amounts above specified constitute merely the territorial revenue. The customs are not included. These at Shanghae are, or ought to be, very productive. Taking the territorial revenue of this district at a money value of 150,000 taels, clear of expenses, and supposing that all the other districts of China, to the number of 1,700 are equally productive, the territorial revenue of China would then amount to 255,000,000 taels, or about £85,000,000 sterling. Such an income, however, is in all probability not realized by the emperor. Other districts are not all equally fertile with Shanghae; some have to be assisted by, instead of rendering any assistance to, the government. And then the tax in kind, which forms the half of the above sum, is conveyed to Peking at an immense expense, and sadly wasted on its way thither. So that if the emperor receives the half of what is sent, he may consider it a good return.

---

## CALIFORNIA IN THE FALL OF 1849.

By Monsr. DILLON.

*Abridged from the Revue des Deux Mondes.*

*(Continued from No. 3.)*

Nothing is more strange than the spectacle presented every evening, after eight o'clock, by these gambling houses. Outside, an immense crowd obstructs the entrance; in the interior the eager players force a passage to the monté table, and in their impatient scramble often come to blows. Elsewhere a quarrel of this nature is settled with a cuff or a kick. In California, an injury or even sometimes a mere push is followed on the instant by the stab of a poignard, or a pistol shot. "Silence there!" cries the banker, when he fires off a pistol in the room, "you make too much noise you, d— rascals that you are!" *I'll make a hole in you*, is called out from another point; *may the devil take me if I don't:*" such are the observations, brief, but energetic, that are exchanged on all sides. Once before the gambling table the new comer who for the most part has just arrived from the mines, unties his leather belt, and gives a slight blow after placing one of the cues on the green table. Several bits of gold roll at once on the table. The head manager advances a large and bony hand grasps them, weighs them in a balance placed at his side, and then returns their value in ounces of 85 francs each. They play, the same bony hand removes the coin; they return to it with the same result. In about fifteen or twenty minutes it is necessary to untie the belt again. It rarely happens that the player retires before the bank has despoiled him, in a single night, of the fruit of his labour and privations during many months.

I dined at the house of one of the most fortunate speculators of San Francisco. He was an American, formerly a banker in the Union, who, arriving in California six months previously, saw himself already the possessor of a fortune estimated at a million of francs. Among the guests were several officers of the American army and navy. The dinner was prolonged far into the evening, having been seasoned with toasts and speeches. One of the officers proposed to me on leaving to act as cicerone for the town. I accepted. We entered one of the most frequented gambling houses. Arrived before the green table, not without great effort, I took from my pocket a piece of a hundred sous and threw it carelessly on the table. A man still young, with a long beard, a grave and sedate air, and of aristocratic manners presided. He stopped for a moment in his work of striking a blow at the roulette; he looked at me an instant, then picking up my piece, he handed it to me with a complaisant smile. "I see he said to me in excellent French, that *monsieur* is a stranger, and not yet acquainted with our customs. Here we play not for pieces of five francs but for ounces. Will *monsieur* have the goodness to receive back his *hundred cents?*" He touched lightly upon the last two words. Struck with the manners of such an *aimable* president, I waited for a favourable occasion to enter into conversation with him. He complied with my desire with much cordiality. "You would like to know said he to me, if our bank makes a good affair of it—I shall be frank with you. It is doing passably well; I should except this evening, which has been detestable. We are going to close it immediately, and I doubt if our profits, since eight o'clock, amount to 20,000 dollars. Happily we have succeeded better the preceding nights; without that, we might well complain, for not to gain more than 20,000 dollars, in an evening, is far a bank in this country, to be robbed as in a wood." My interlocutor then recounted to me that he had played an important part in one of the clubs of Paris until the events of June. We lost the game then, added he, and hence I thought it better to change the scene.

The population of San Francisco increases every day, emigrants arriving by sea from all parts of the world. The Sandwich Islands, Tahiti, the Fidges, as well as New Zealand and Sydney, are more or less emptied of their white population. All these heterogeneous elements are successively mingled in the grand mass of workers. Absent for the moment, the emigrants all return at the approach of winter to seek a refuge in the town. The population is in fact entirely composed of Merchants, Captains of vessels, and those who having amassed something at the *diggings*, return to San Francisco in order to expend it in gambling and debauchery. The population there is almost exclusively male, and the few honest women who have followed their husbands there, can at most scarcely dare to venture into the street. However a considerable amelioration is already remarked in this respect. Since the purely American element has taken the lead at San Francisco no person can insult a female with impunity. No where, as is known, is woman more respected than in the United States. For the rest, pursuits which public morality in Europe would brand with its most severe censure, are here in full activity, and scarcely a week passes without some Chilian or American brig, freighted by speculators, throwing it's feminine cargo into the place. This species of traffic I have been assured, is above all others, that which producers at this moment the most prompt gains.

If one should essay to analyze the commercial population of San Francisco, they would find the composition strange. All the bankrupt merchants of New York, all the bankers flying from justice, all the projectors and adventurous schemers have fallen upon this land of promise. Behold that person there, said my guide, himself a citizen of the Union, he is one of our greatest geniuses. Director of one of the first houses in Baltimore, he had conceived the bold project of monopolizing all the fresh viands of the Union, and then fixing his own price for it. He had already hold of the flocks and herds of three fourths of the States, and the moment was at hand when he would be possessed of all, when another American equally a man of genius set himself to speculate against him. The conflict between the two giants was terrible and prolonged. The people, who are particularly alive, among us, to whatever has a character of grandeur, long witnessed it with extreme interest. Unhappily it had for it's end the complete ruin of both champions. It is true added my guide that both the one and the other have well recovered since. He whom you see there arrived scarcely six months ago, without a sou; to day he has a fortune of 500,000 francs. His old antagonist has succeeded even better. While my guide thus recounted to me the high deeds of his compatriots, a personage came up of a rubicund figure, and athletic size. He was armed to the teeth and carried, behind his back an enormous hunting knife, set in his leather belt. That, said my guide after the strange apparition was gone, is Colonel X.... of Mississipi. He has just arrived from Texas by land, having traversed Mexico at its greatest breadth. A strange adventure happened to him, and which created much sensation, even here, where we begin to be a little indifferent to the marvellous. I will relate it in a few words. The corps which Colonel X.... commanded composed of good farmers from the west, having arrived at Durango, a fortified town of Mexico, and which counts more than thirty five thousand souls, found the population in deep despair. The Indians of the tribe of the Apaches, who inhabit the banks of the Colorado, had appeared the evening before to the number of five hundred, menacing the town with pillage, unless they had fifty women, and an equal number of girls delivered up to them instantly. The degenerate descendants of the great Cortes tremble now at nothing more than the thought of an Apache; thus the inhabitants of Durango, after some feeble resistance, submitted to the conditions imposed, and the Indians returned to the Colorado, with the women, and all the cattle that fell in their way. Being informed of these deeds, Colonel X.... offered to pursue the ravishers and to bring back the captives, stipulating for the payment of a sum of 4,000 dollars on his return. The town accepted the proposal with gladness, and at once subscribed a declaration in testimony of the engagement. Colonel X.... departed with his friends, and the third day discovered the Indians who had returned to their tribe. The two parties came to blows. They fought on horseback with the rifle. The address of the Indians is such that, holding in one hand the mane of their horse putting him at full gallop, they hang over on the off side along his flanks, and present nothing more to the balls of their enemies but the sole of one of their feet, the same which pressed hard against the back of the horse, aids in maintaining this strange position; nevertheless they were completely put to the rout. The balls of Colonel X.... thanks to the infallible accuracy of aim which distinguishes the American hunter, lodged to the great terror of the Indians in the feet remaining exposed. After an absence of seven or eight days Colonel X.... returned to Durango; he had lost three of his companions, but he brought back the captives. Far from testifying their gratitude for his bravery, the inhabitants of Durango, refused to pay the sum agreed upon and ordered the Americans to quit their city. To this insolent message the brave Colonel replied that he would not retire until the 4,000 dollars were paid, and that in default of their acceding to this within twenty four hours, he and his twenty seven men would attack Durango. This reply produced its effect. The alcalde of Durango next morning brought the 4,000 dollars in specie, after which Colonel X.... to use his own expression *shook off the dust of his feet*, and quietly pursued his route.

What is most surprising at San Francisco is the rarity of thefts, notwithstanding the facilities of every sort which offer to the bad propensities of the population congregated in the place. Thus, in the passages of private houses, before the doors, in the streets, on the public places, every where in a word, one knocks against packages of merchandise come from all points of the globe, and thrown down there, apparently without protection or watch; nevertheless the pickpockets and buccaneers that promenade the town do not think of touching them. The reason of this is, that like many other countries, California has its own particular code of morality known and accepted by all.

Thus a dagger thrust or pistol shot in an affair of revenge or in a quarrel is readily permitted; but to touch another man's goods is the greatest of enormities; a score of balls are instantly fired from the neighbouring tents and houses, and immediately go in search of the thief. Merchant, miner, boatman, every body instantly quits his occupation to rush, in pursuit, for every one is interested in preventing theft, and yet there are neither gens-d'armes, nor soldiers specially appointed to guard the interests of the public.

One thing extremely curious struck me at San Francisco; it is the popularity which those enjoyed who had shewn themselves possessed of firmness and moral courage. Thus there was in the neighbourhood of San Francisco when I visited it, an Alcalde whose district served at first as a general rendez-vous for all the bad subjects arriving from other parts. Crimes and offences occurred every instant. The brave Alcalde had for neither the one nor the other, but one sole means of repression. "Hang him!" was his invariable reply, brief, but energetic, whenever a culprit was brought before his tribunal. The people who fulfilled the duties of the lictor among themselves, did not require him to say the word twice; he *was hanged*, and then the Alcalde would return to his ordinary occupation in excellent humour with himself. If the case was a poignard wound, or the theft of a pocket handkerchief, the decree was always the same: "Hang him!" and was always executed to the letter without mercy. If by chance any one made the observation: "but the accused perhaps may be not guilty; let us listen to his defence. Bah! would the Alcalde reply; you know very well, citizens, there are none innocent among us. If he did not commit the offence in question, he has committed others, here or elsewhere. Hang him!" The assistants would regard him with a smile, and then proceed to put the decree in execution.

At that time they followed the old Spanish system, which leaving all power in the hands of the Alcalde did not admit of the intervention of the jury. Later, this system was modified, the Americans shewing an invincible desire to get rid of an accessary which alone could prevent justice from degenerating into despotism. It is true that the adoption of the jury did not serve in the circumstances in which they then were, but to render the procedure a little more grotesque. Who has not seen a jury of a dozen drunkards assembled to judge another drunkard! The verdict of guilty, almost invariably given, was followed on the instant by the favourite formula of the Alcalde: "Hang him." Then might be seen one of the strangest scenes which can be imagined. The president of the jury, himself strongly touched with wine, would take a Bible from his pocket, and read a chapter of it to the unhappy condemned. Then, each of the jurymen would shake hands with him, assuring him that a sense of duty had alone dictated their verdict.

"Come, comrade they would add, have courage; you have fifteen minutes more to pass here below while the rope is preparing. How do you wish to employ them? Will you take a pipe and tobacco? They will be given you. Will you take some *brandy?* There it is."

Then, jury, condemned and spectators would all proceed to intoxicate themselves together. *(To be continued.)*

---

* One of the villages into which the Shanghae district was formerly divided, was called Keou-ch'hang. There is still a temple on the south of the city called Keou-ch'hang-meaou.

# SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVALS.

| Date. | At | Vessels. | Flag & Rig. | Tons | Captain. | From | Departures. | Cargo. | Consignees. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aug. 26 | Shanghae | Emily | B. barque | 253 | Valentine | Liverpool | Apr. 11 | Piece Goods | Hargreaves & Co. |

## DEPARTURES.

| Date. | From | Vessels. | Flag & Rig. | Tons | Captain. | Destination. | Cargo. | Despatched by |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aug. 25 | Shanghae | Arienis | B. brig | | Rimington | Hongkong | Teas | Lindsay & Co. |
| ,, 26 | ,, | Spec | B. schr. | 104 | Robinson | Ningpo | | Hargreaves & Co. |
| ,, 29 | ,, | Eliza Penelope | B. schr. | | Roberts | Hongkong | Treasure | Lindsay & Co. |

## SHIPPING IN PORT.

### MERCHANT VESSELS.

| Vessels. | At | Date of Arrival | Flag & Rig. | Tons | Captain. | Consignees. | Destination. | Intended despatch. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pilot | Shanghae | Aug. 17 | H. M. B. | | Ince | | | |
| Annie Bucknam | ,, | Aug. 11 | A. barque | 630 | Barber | J. M. Smith & Co. | New York | Early |
| Ann Lockerby | ,, | Aug. 12 | B. ship | 465 | Berverley | Mackenzie, Brothers & Co. | | |
| Argyle | ,, | July 4 | B. ship | 397 | Stafford | Turner & Co. | London | Early |
| Eagle | ,, | July 3 | B. ship | 388 | Sewell | Jardine, Matheson & Co. | Sing. via Hk. & Wh. | Early |
| Elizabeth Moore | ,, | Aug. 9 | B. barque | 249 | Patrickson | Thos. Ripley & Co. | Liverpool | Early |
| Emily | ,, | Aug. 26 | B. barque | 253 | Valentine | Hargreaves & Co. | | |
| Ganges | ,, | Aug. 8 | B. barque | 243 | Smith | J. M. Smith & Co. | Amoy & Singapore | 1st Sept. |
| Gerda | ,, | Aug. 11 | Sw. ship | 709 | Ohlson | Wolcott, Bates & Co. | Amoy & Singapore | 4th Sept. |
| Lucy Elizabeth | ,, | June 27 | A. barque | 333 | Shreve | Russell & Co. | New York | Early |
| Manila | ,, | June 28 | Sp. ship | 639 | Given | Russell & Co. | | |
| Moultan | ,, | Aug. 14 | B. barque | 429 | Steward | Jardine, Matheson & Co. | London | Early |
| Palembang | ,, | June 25 | Du. ship | 604 | Hockstra | Mackenzie, Brothers & Co. | London | Early |
| Reliance | ,, | Aug. 20 | B. barque | 243 | Harrower | Jardine, Matheson & Co. | | |
| Robert Pulsford | ,, | Aug. 16 | A. ship | 300 | Crooke | Augustine Heard & Co. | | |
| Shelikoff | ,, | Aug. 17 | Rus. ship | 330 | Lindenberg | Gilman, Bowman & Co. | | |
| Union | ,, | Aug. 15 | Sp. ship | 484 | Pardo | Russell & Co. | | |
| Ylocson | ,, | Aug. 12 | Sp. brig | 237 | Martinez | Russell & Co. | | |

### RECEIVING SHIPS.

| Vessels. | At | Flag & Rig. | Tons | Captain. | Owners. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Clown | Woosung | B. brig | 152 | D'Busche | P. & D. N. Camajee & Co. |
| Emily Jane | ,, | B. ship | 437 | Landers | Dent & Co. |
| Folkstone | ,, | B. ship | 406 | Jauncey | Jardine, Matheson & Co. |
| Masden | ,, | B. bark | 236 | Chape | F. S. & N. M. Longrana |
| Mastiff | ,, | B. brig | 148 | Anderson | D. Sassoon, Sons & Co. |
| Time | ,, | B. sr. | 110 | Lacy | P. F. Cama & Co. |
| Science | ,, | A. ship | 388 | Roundy | Russell & Co. |
| Snipe | ,, | A. brig | 176 | Endicott | Augustine Heard & Co. |
| William | ,, | B. brig | 130 | Dains | Gilman, Bowman & Co. |
| William the IV | ,, | B. bark | 176 | Thomson | Lindsay & Co. |

EXPORTS OF SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO ALL PARTS FOR YEARS ENDING 30th JUNE.

| *Destination* | 1848 | 1849 | 1850 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Great Britain, | 19,117 | 15,915 | 13,162 |
| Coastwise, | 2,059 | 2,184 | 1,660 |
| United States, | .. | 35 | 415 |
| Total, | 21,176 | 18,134 | 15,237 |

EXPORT OF SILK PIECE GOODS FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30th JUNE, 1850.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Pongees, | 35,926 | pieces |
| Pongee Handkerchiefs, | 8,612 | ,, |
| Crapes, | 695 | ,, |
| Sarsnets, | 2,534 | ,, |
| Fancy Silks and Satins, | 2,869 | ,, |
| Raw Silk, | 415 | bales—332 peculs |

### IMPORT CARGOES.

*Per Emily:*—
30,000 pieces Grey Shirtings.
10,000 ,, White do.
300 ,, Spotted do.

*Per Reliance:*—
6,083 peculs Rice.

*Per Spec:*—
600 piculs Rice.

*Per Union:*—
10 peculs Dried Fish and Sharksfins.
10 ,, Punk.
12 ,, Soap.
18 ,, Sugar.
23 ,, Leather.
28 ,, Glue.
57 ,, Camazon Wood.
71 ,, Buffaloe Hides.
156 ,, Beche de Mer.
270 ,, Indigo.
901 ,, Ebony.
3,426 ,, Sapan Wood.
183 logs Narra Wood.
36 ,, Molavi do.

TABLE

*Showing the* Import *and* Export Duties *on British Trade, and* Tonnage Dues *on British Vessels; paid to the Chinese Government, at the Port of* Shanghae *during the following Years 1843 a 1849.*

| | Duties. | Tonnage Dues. | *Total Taels.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1843, | 24,101-9-9-0 | 985-0-0-0 | 25,086-9-9-0 |
| 1844, | 138,595-5-7-2 | | 138,595-5-7-2 |
| 1845, | 444,668-5-7-9 | 7,114-4-0-0 | 451,782-9-7-9 |
| 1846, | 483,658-5-8-8 | 5,349-9-0-0 | 489,008-4-8-8 |
| 1847, | 561,253-5-9-4 | 6,126-3-0-0 | 567,379-8-9-4 |
| 1848, | 456,384-7-8-4 | 5,959-5-0-0 | 462,344-2-8-4 |
| 1849, | 603,480-4-1-7 | 9,580-9-0-0 | 613,061-3-1-7 |
| Total, | 2,712,143-5-2-4 | 35,116-0-0-0 | 2,747-259-5-2-4 |

### CARGOES DESPATCHED FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO SHANGHAE.

| Ships | From | Tons | Sailed | Plain Cottons *Yards* | Colored Cottons *Yards* | Printed Cottons *Yards* | Woollens *Pieces* | Long Ells *Pieces* | Worsted *Pieces* | Iron *Tons* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Emma Colvin, | London | 560 | April 2 | 792,550 | .. | .. | 97 | .. | .. | .. |
| Countess of Seafield, | London | 456 | April 19 | 1,741,940 | .. | 3,400 | 1,777 | 200 | .. | .. |
| Equator, | Liverpool | 235 | May 6 | 1,055,000 | .. | .. | 402 | .. | .. | .. |
| James Scott, | Liverpool | 840 | May 15 | 1,601,100 | 11,200 | 65,500 | 2,970 | 500 | 670 | .. |
| Lively, | London | 277 | May 21 | 783,380 | .. | .. | 48 | .. | .. | .. |
| Larpent, | Liverpool | 614 | May 18 | 180,165 | .. | 389,600 | 4,388 | .. | .. | 21 |
| Pilot Fish, | Liverpool | 303 | May 21 | 2,702,250 | .. | .. | 1,606 | .. | .. | .. |
| Viscount Sandon, | London | 540 | May 21 | 1,882,430 | .. | .. | 698 | .. | .. | .. |
| Cathaya, | Liverpool | 406 | June 14 | 1,710,661 | 83,140 | 22,746 | 2,284 | .. | .. | 60 |

### COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

| | Congou | Souchong | Sorts | H. Muey and Pouchong | Pekoe | Total Black | Twankay | Hyson | Hyson Skin | Young Hyson | Gunpowder | Imperial | Total Green | Total Pounds |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year 1847-48, | 10,683,454 | 44,441 | 3,571 | 5,289 | 11,622 | 10,748,377 | 198,071 | 43,391 | 116 | 113,169 | 209,002 | 60,075 | 629,764 | 11,372,141 |
| Year 1848-49, | 10,232,449 | 18,400 | .. | .. | 85,523 | 10,336,372 | 117,714 | 226,034 | 49,223 | 803,981 | 575,496 | 171,543 | 1,973,991 | 12,310,363 |
| Year 1849-50, | 13,057,125 | 229,503 | 33,986 | .. | .. | 13,320,614 | 18,455 | 114,095 | .. | 137,602 | 228,607 | 48,124 | 546,883 | 13,867,497 |

### COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES.

| | Congou | Souchong | Pouchong | Total Black | Young Hyson | Hyson | Hyson Skin | Twankay | Gunpowder | Imperial | Total Green | Total Pounds |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year 1847-48, | 108,061 | 118,575 | .. | 226,636 | 755,559 | 122,866 | 246,009 | 104,267 | 170,036 | 115,414 | 1,514,151 | 1,740,787 |
| Year 1848-49, | 146,058 | 468,490 | 1,709 | 616,257 | 1,345,725 | 121,090 | 342,421 | 187,697 | 167,155 | 205,987 | 2,370,075 | 2,986,332 |
| Year 1849-50, | 812,536 | 836,293 | .. | 1,648,829 | 2,298,611 | 190,753 | 551,026 | 181,749 | 466,230 | 283,511 | 3,974,879 | 5,623,708 |

### COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF TEA EXPORTED FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

| | Congou | Caper | Scented Caper | Souchong | Sorts | Flowery Pekoe | Orange Pekoe | Scented Pekoe | Total Black | Twankay | Hyson | Hyson Skin | Young Hyson | Imperial | Gunpowder | Total Green | Total Pounds |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year 1848-49, | 33,877,570 | .. | 1,371,597 | 1,042,406 | 294,301 | 438,460 | 117,183 | 1,531,031 | 38,672,568 | 118,062 | 967,787 | 49,246 | 3,023,862 | 619,723 | 3,656,864 | 8,435,344 | 47,107,916 |
| Year 1849-50, | 39,552,200 | .. | 1,221,500 | 1,794,100 | 615,800 | 217,900 | .. | 2,447,400 | 45,848,900 | 18,500 | 918,500 | .. | 2,030,000 | 312,100 | 4,841,500 | 8,120,600 | 53,969,300 |
| Year 1849-50, Increase, | 5,674,630 | .. | .. | 751,694 | 321,499 | .. | .. | 916,369 | 7,664,192 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,184,636 | .. | 6,861,384 |
| Decrease, | .. | .. | 150,097 | .. | .. | 220,560 | 117,183 | .. | .. | 99,562 | 49,287 | 49,246 | 993,862 | 307,623 | .. | 316,946 | .. |

*Note.*—Of which three cargoes have been lost, viz., *Glencairn*, *Sarah Trotman*, and *Palmyra*.

### EXPORTS COASTWISE, 1st JULY, 1850, TO DATE.

| Ships | Tons | Sailed | For | Congou | Souchong | Flowery Pekoe | Total Black. | Twankay | Hyson Skin | Hyson | Young Hyson | Gunpowder | Imperial | Total Green. | Total Pounds. | Silk Bales | Silk Cases | Silk Piece Goods. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lady Mary Wood, | 650 | July 13 | Hongkong | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 611 | .. | 75 |
| Antelope, | 377 | Augt. 1 | Hongkong | 71,920 | .. | .. | 71,920 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 71,920 | 15 | 65 | 295 |
| Lady Mary Wood, | 650 | Augt. 21 | Hongkong | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 248 | .. | 279 |
| Arienis, | | Augt. 25 | Hongkong | 75,600 | .. | .. | 75,600 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 75,600 | .. | .. | .. |
| | | | | 147,520 | .. | .. | 147,520 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 147,520 | 874 | 65 | 648 |

### EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN, FROM 1st JULY TO DATE.

| Ships Name | Tons | Sailed | For | Congou | Souchong | Pekoe Flowery and Hungmuey | Sorts | Black Total Pounds | Twankay | Hyson Skin | Hyson | Young Hyson | Gunpowder | Imperial | Green Total Pounds | Grand Total | Silk Bales | Nankeen Pieces | Silk Piece Goods Packages | Hemp Bales |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nonpareil, | 233 | July 26 | London | 240,700 | .. | .. | .. | 240,700 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 240,700 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Sea Witch, | 336 | ,, 26 | London | 208,000 | .. | 9,200 | .. | 217,200 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 217,200 | 637 | .. | .. | .. |
| Stately, | 565 | ,, 30 | London | 400,000 | .. | .. | .. | 400,000 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 400,000 | 1,030 | .. | .. | .. |
| | | | *July Total* | 848,700 | .. | 9,200 | .. | 857,900 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 857,900 | 1,667 | .. | .. | .. |
| Patria, | 352 | August 3 | Liverpool | 340,000 | .. | .. | .. | 340,000 | .. | .. | 400 | 4,200 | 1,900 | 200 | 6,700 | 346,700 | 129 | .. | .. | .. |
| St. Abbs, | 392 | ,, 3 | London | 517,897 | 41,145 | 32,820 | .. | 591,862 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 591,862 | 976 | .. | .. | .. |
| Jeremiah Garnet, | 447 | ,, 11 | Liverpool | 351,339 | .. | .. | .. | 351,339 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 351,339 | 38 | .. | .. | .. |
| Fanny Chapman, | 220 | ,, 12 | Cork | 256,500 | .. | .. | .. | 256,500 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 256,500 | 31 | .. | .. | .. |
| Menelus, | 309 | ,, 12 | Liverpool | 510,214 | 16,048 | .. | .. | 526,262 | .. | .. | 273 | 801 | 443 | 350 | 1,867 | 528,129 | 146 | .. | .. | 946 |
| Plantagenet, | 302 | ,, 13 | London | 329,000 | .. | .. | .. | 329,000 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 329,000 | 101 | .. | .. | .. |
| Cornhill, | 370 | ,, 16 | London | 200,474 | 17,385 | 44,873 | .. | 262,732 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 262,732 | 656 | .. | .. | .. |
| Orixa, | 362 | ,, 21 | London | 396,000 | .. | .. | .. | 396,000 | .. | .. | 997 | 4,683 | .. | .. | 5,680 | 401,680 | 68 | .. | 8 | .. |
| Salina, | 316 | ,, 21 | London | 243,526 | 14,522 | .. | .. | 258,048 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 258,048 | 167 | 16,000 | .. | .. |
| | | | Total. | 3,993,650 | 89,100 | 86,893 | .. | 4,169,643 | .. | .. | 1,670 | 9,684 | 2,343 | 550 | 14,247 | 4,183,890 | 3,979 | 16,000 | 8 | 946 |

## COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE.

| SEASON | Congou. | Souchong. | Sorts. | H. Muey and Pouchong. | Pekoe. | Twankay. | Hyson. | Hyson Skin. | Young Hyson. | Gunpowder. | Imperial. | Total Black. | Total Green. | Total Pounds. | Silk Total Bales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1844-1845, | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3,036,803 | 763,824 | 3,800,627 | 6,433 |
| 1845-1846, | 8,027,807 | 610,826 | 6,849 | 27,104 | 53,479 | 927,034 | 279,265 | 482,729 | 1,314,162 | 481,882 | 248,651 | 8,726,065 | 3,733,923 | 12,459,988 | 15,192 |
| 1846-1847, | 8,957,080 | 361,848 | 11,045 | 98,566 | 251,441 | 615,096 | 183,348 | 747,155 | 923,987 | 295,420 | 149,654 | 9,679,480 | 2,914,660 | 12,494,140 | 15,972 |
| 1847-1848, | 11,441,440 | 341,396 | 3,571 | 7,689 | 42,942 | 485,172 | 255,463 | 1,065,594 | 1,885,243 | 455,572 | 227,060 | 11,837,038 | 3,874,104 | 15,711,142 | 21,176 |
| 1848-1849, | 11,163,686 | 593,322 | .. | 3,753 | 92,676 | 600,472 | 393,901 | 1,357,396 | 2,760,543 | 878,671 | 458,654 | 11,853,437 | 6,449,637 | 18,303,074 | 18,134 |
| 1849-1850, | 15,422,745 | 1,125,396 | 35,816 | .. | 25,300 | 556,445 | 312,409 | 1,355,042 | 2,500,543 | 683,548 | 357,126 | 16,609,257 | 5,754,113 | 22,363,370 | 15,237 |

PRICE of the *NORTH-CHINA HERALD.*—Per Annum, *Fifteen Dollars;* Six Months, *Eight Dollars;* Three Months, *Four Dollars;*—all payable in advance. Single Numbers.—To Subscribers, *Twenty-five Cents;* To Non-Subscribers, *Fifty Cents.* Subscriptions will be considered as renewed, unless notice to the contrary be given before the expiry of the current term.
TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENT.—To Subscribers, Eight Lines and under, *One Dollar;* each additional Line or Two Lines, *Twenty-five Cents*—One-half of these Charges for Repetitions. For Ships, *Two Dollars* [illegible] *One Dollar.*
Advertisements will be repeated unless Countermanded.

AGENTS,—Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co. *London;* Messrs. Syme, Muir & Co., *Hongkong.* Printed and Published every Saturday by the Proprietor HENRY SHEA[illegible], Shanghae.